

100-1537

5/19/2014

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7504P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

Date of Issuance:

100-1537

MAY 19 2014

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Mika WG

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

- Registration
 - Reregistration
- Under FIFRA, as amended

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
410 Swing Road
Greensboro, NC 18300

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

The application referred to above, submitted under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended is acceptable under FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A) subject to the following conditions:

1. You must submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. You are required to comply with the azoxystrobin Data Call-In identified below in a timely and adequate manner and submit your responses to Kelly Ballard. DCI#

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Signature of Approving Official:

Shaja B. Joyner, Product Manager (20)
Fungicide Branch/Registration Division/OPP/OCSP (7504P)

Date:

MAY 19 2014

GDCI-128810-892, issued on 11/9/2011. A copy of the DCI is attached.

3. You must comply with all of the data requirements in the referenced order within the deadlines established by the order. In the case of this DCI, those deadlines are measured from 11/9/2011. If you fail to satisfy the requirements in this Order, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action, including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e).
4. Make the following change to the label:
 - a. Change the product registration number to "EPA Reg. No. 100-1537"
5. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before the product is released for shipment.

Note: Submit the following data before the due date of 11/19/2015:

- a. Corrosion Characteristics (830.6320) study

The basic and alternate Confidential Statements of Formula (CSF) dated 10/7/2013 are acceptable.

If these requirements are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A copy of your label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed for your records.

Shaja B. Joyner
Product Manager (20)
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7504P)

Enclosures:

Label stamped "Accepted"
Product Chemistry Review dated 4/9/2014 {DP419104}
Acute Toxicity Review dated 1/15/2014 {DP417408}

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[MASTER]

GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE

Mika™ WG

Broad-spectrum fungicide for control of plant diseases on turfgrass and ornamental plants.

Active Ingredient

Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-[2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl]-3-methoxyacrylate*	50%
Other Ingredients:	50%
Total:	100%

Contains 0.5 lb ai/lb product
*IUPAC

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.
Reformulation is prohibited. See individual container labels for repackaging limitations.

EPA Reg No. 100-XXXX
EPA Est.

4 oz
1 lb
6 lb
Net Weight

**ACCEPTED
MAY 19 2014**
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide,
and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the
pesticide registered under:

EPA. Reg. No: 100-1537

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FIRST AID	
If on skin or Clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
HOT LINE NUMBER For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), Call 1-800-888-8372	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. CAUSES MODERATE EYE IRRITATION. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber.
- Shoes plus socks

User Safety Requirements

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

Azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin are known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to run-off of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via run-off for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer

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strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features, such as ponds, streams and springs, will reduce the potential loading of azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin from run-off water and sediment. Run-off of this product also will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Notify state and/or Federal authorities and Syngenta immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and, (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.**

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION**

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OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

SYNGENTA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE USE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY OR POOR DISEASE CONTROL.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USES

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

For use to control diseases on turf and ornamentals on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Do not allow entry into treatment area until area that was treated with Mika WG is dry.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Mika WG is a broad-spectrum, preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties recommended for the control of many important plant diseases. Mika WG may be applied as a foliar spray in alternating spray programs or in tank mixes with other registered crop protection products. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow.

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Adjuvants: When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification program is recommended.

DO NOT graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals.

DO NOT plant the following crops for a period of 12 months (unless an azoxystrobin product is registered for use on that crop): sorghum, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, wild rice, non-grass animal feeds (alfalfa, clover), sugarcane, triticale and wheat. A plantback interval (PBI) of 36 days is required for Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica) group; Brassica, Leafy Greens subgroup; Vegetables, Root subgroup; Vegetable (Tuberous and Corm) subgroup; and Vegetables, Leaves of Root and Tuber group.

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Azoxystrobin is registered for use on all other rotated crops and all other crops may be planted immediately after the last treatment.

PHYTOTOXICITY

Mika WG is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).

DO NOT spray Mika WG where spray drift may reach apple trees.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Mika WG to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity.

Mika WG has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as EC's. These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT

Mika WG should be integrated into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. DIRECTIONS FOR USE section in this label identifies specific IPM recommendations for each crop. Consult your local agricultural, turf and ornamental authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area. Mika WG may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE

Mika WG (azoxystrobin) is a Group 11 fungicide. The mode of action for Mika WG is the inhibition of the Qo (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system as well as disruption of membrane synthesis by blocking demethylation (Group 11). Fungal pathogens can develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance development cannot be predicted, use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the crop and use area. Consult your local or State agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are complementary to those in this label. Resistance

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management strategies may include alternating and/or tank-mixing with products having different modes of action or limiting the total number of applications per season. Syngenta Crop Protection encourages responsible resistance management to ensure effective long-term control of the fungal diseases on this label.

Follow the crop specific resistance management recommendations in the directions for use.

If no resistance recommendation on number of applications is specified in the directions for use, follow the recommendations in the table below.

TABLE 1: Resistance Management Program

If planned total number of fungicide applications per crop is:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recommended Solo QoI fungicide sprays	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Recommended QoI fungicide sprays in mixture (tank-mix or formulated)	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6

In situations requiring multiple sprays, develop season-long spray programs for Group 11 (QoI) fungicides. In crops where two sequential Group 11 fungicide applications are made, they should be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not in Group 11. If more than 12 applications are made, observe the following guidelines:

- When using a QoI fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications should be no more than 1/3 (33%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- For QoI mixes in programs in which tank mixes or pre mixes of QoI with mixing partners of a different mode of action are utilized, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide application per season.
- In programs in which applications of QoI are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applied per season.

If a Group 11 fungicide is applied to the seed or soil, do not make another application with a Group 11 fungicide for at least 3 weeks.

SPRAYING/MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Mika WG may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground and aerial applications. Do not apply Mika WG through any type of ultra-low-volume (ULV) spray system. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions conducive to disease exist.

For ground applications, apply Mika WG in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration. For aerial applications to non-orchard crops, apply Mika WG in a minimum of two gallons of water per acre. For aerial applications in orchard crops, apply Mika WG in a minimum of ten gallons of water per acre. Where feasible, ground application should be used because it provides better canopy penetration and coverage.

To prepare spray solution, partially fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation. Add the specified amount of Mika WG to the tank, allowing time for good dispersion, then add an adjuvant, if recommended. If tank mixes are required, product should be added to the spray tank in the following order: Mika WG, other WG or dry flowable formulations, wettable powders and flowable (aqueous suspensions) products. Finish filling the tank to the desired volume to obtain the proper spray concentration. Maintain agitation throughout the spraying operation. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods. Make up only the amount of spray required for immediate use. Sprayers should be thoroughly cleaned immediately after application.

Mika WG is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides and biological control products. If tank mixes are desired, observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used. Consult compatibility charts or your local or state agricultural or turf authorities for compatibility information.

Mika WG is incompatible with many fertilizers when low water volumes are used for in-furrow applications. Cold temperatures and water quality exacerbate these compatibility problems. Conduct a physical compatibility test as described in the paragraph below before making a field application.

Do not combine Mika WG in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, effective and non-injurious under your conditions of use. If physical compatibility is unknown, the following procedure should be followed: Pour the recommended proportions of the products into a suitable container of water, mix thoroughly and allow to stand at least twenty (20) minutes. If the combination remains

mixed or can be re-mixed readily, the mixture is considered physically compatible.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your State extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

DO NOT apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply Mika WG at rates and timings as described in this label.

Directions for Use through Sprinkler and Drip Chemigation Systems

Spray Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system should be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

Use Precautions for Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Applications:

Drip Irrigation: Mika WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz (0.0625-0.5 lb ai/A) Mika WG per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media should have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, subsequent irrigation (water only) should be delayed for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation: Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.

Apply with center-pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing ½ acre-inch or less during treatment. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheel lines other than continuous-move) are used, this product should be injected into no more

than the last 20-30 minutes of the set. Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Good agitation should be maintained during the entire application period.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

DO NOT connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or

regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back-flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL

Mika WG can provide control of many soilborne diseases if applied early in the growing season. Specific applications for soilborne diseases include in-furrow applications and banded applications applied over the row, either shortly after plant emergence or during herbicide applications or cultivation. These applications will provide control of pre- or post-emergence damping off and diseases that infect plants at the soil-plant interface.

The use of either type of application depends on the cultural practices in the region. In some locations, one type of application may provide better disease control than the other, depending on the timing of the disease epidemic. Seedling diseases are generally controlled by in-furrow applications while banded applications are more

effective against soilborne diseases that develop later in the season. Consult your local expert to get some guidance regarding application type.

For banded applications, apply Mika WG prior to infection as a directed spray to the soil, using single or multiple nozzles, adjusted to provide thorough coverage of the lower stems and the soil surface surrounding the plants. Band width should be limited to 7 inches or less. Apply Mika WG at a rate of 0.2-0.4 oz product (0.1-0.2 oz ai)/1000 row feet (for banded applications on 22-inch rows the maximum application rate is 0.35 oz/1000 row feet). These applications come into contact with the foliage and are counted as foliar applications when considering resistance management. They may be applied during cultivation or hilling operations to provide soil incorporation.

For in-furrow applications, apply Mika WG as an in-furrow spray in 3-15 gallons of water at planting. Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow just before the seed are covered. Use the higher rate when the weather conditions are expected to be conducive for disease development, if the field has a history of Pythium problems, or if minimum/low till programs are in place.

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TABLE 2: In-Furrow Application Rates

RATE PER 1000 ROW FEET		PRODUCT PER ACRE (oz)						
oz product.	oz ai	22" rows	30" rows	32" rows	34" rows	36" rows	38" rows	40" rows
0.2	0.1	4.75	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6
0.3	0.15	7.1	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.9

40" = 13,068 row ft, 38" = 13,754 row ft, 36" = 14,520 row ft, 34" = 15,374 row ft, 32" = 16,315 row ft, 30" = 17,424 row ft, and 22" = 23,760 row ft/Acre

TURF:

Mika WG is recommended for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, stem, and root diseases including leaf and stem blights, leaf spots, patch diseases, mildew, molds and rusts of turfgrass plants. Mika WG may be used to control certain diseases on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management (IPM): Sound turf management resulting in healthy, vigorous turf is the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices such as proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management should be integrated with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease. Immunoassay detection kits and extension service diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. Mika WG should be applied in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Since Mika WG is a strobilurin fungicide, avoid alternation with other strobilurins. Do not apply more than two sequential Mika WG applications for Gray Leaf Spot and *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when Gray Leaf Spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Mika WG.

Application Directions: Mika WG should be applied prior to disease development. Mix Mika WG with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (87-174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.2 oz Mika WG per 1 to 2 gallons of water.

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DO NOT apply more than 10 lb product/acre/year (3.7 oz product/1000 square feet/year). Applications must be made by ground only.

For use with soil injection applications:

Mika WG may be applied through a liquid fungicide injector for the control of ectrotrophic root diseases such as summer patch and take-all patch. Use Mika WG only in liquid injection equipment specifically designated for pesticide use.

Apply Mika WG at 0.2 to 0.4 oz per 1000 sq ft. Spray carrier volume should fall within 30-150 gallons of water per 1000 sq ft. Injection hole spacing of 1 inch by 1 inch is recommended for optimum control. Injection depth should be no greater than 2 inches. One inch depth is recommended for optimum results. Application timing should follow disease control strategies used for normal broadcast spray programs.

For use in the establishment of turfgrass from seed or in overseeding of dormant turfgrass:

Mika WG may be used for control of certain turfgrass diseases associated with turfgrass establishment from seed. Mika WG may also be used during overseeding of dormant turfgrass.

Mika WG may be safely applied before or after seeding or at seedling germination and emergence to ryegrass, bentgrass, bluegrass, and fescue turfgrass types. Optimum application timing is during seeding. See Application Directions section.

Rate Ranges: Use the shorter specified application interval and/or use the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.

Dollar Spot: Mika WG does not control Dollar Spot. During periods of Dollar Spot pressure, always mix Mika WG with Daconil® or other Dollar Spot control fungicide. Mika WG is compatible in tank mixes with many other fungicides that control Dollar Spot. Follow directions under SPRAYING/MIXING INSTRUCTIONS above.

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TABLE 3: Directions for Application for Turf Diseases

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz product per 1000 sq ft)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fairy Ring (<i>Lycoperdon</i> spp., <i>Agrocybe pediades</i> , and <i>Bovistra plumbea</i>)	0.4	28	Apply as soon as possible after fairy ring symptoms develop. Apply only in 4 gallons water per 1000 square feet (174 gallons/acre). Add the recommended rate of a wetting agent to the final spray. Severely damaged or thin turf may require reseeded. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2 to 3 weeks to disappear following application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required in some cases.
Fusarium Patch (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.

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<p>Gray Snow Mold Typhula blight (<i>Typhula incarnata</i>, <i>T. ishikariensis</i>)</p>	<p>0.7 0.4</p>	<p>single application 10-28</p>	<p>Make a single application of 0.7 oz or two applications of 0.4 oz spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as Daconil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.</p>
<p>Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)</p>	<p>0.2-0.4</p>	<p>14 to 28</p>	<p>Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.</p>
<p>Leaf Spot (<i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i>)</p>	<p>0.2-0.4</p>	<p>14-21</p>	<p>Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.</p>
<p>Melting-Out (<i>Drechslera poae</i>)</p>	<p>0.2-0.4</p>	<p>14-21</p>	<p>Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.</p>
<p>Necrotic Ring Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>)</p>	<p>0.2-0.4</p>	<p>14-28</p>	<p>Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.</p>
<p>Pink Patch (<i>Limonomyces roseipellis</i>)</p>	<p>0.2-0.4</p>	<p>14-28</p>	<p>Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.</p>
<p>Pink Snow Mold (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)</p>	<p>0.7 0.4</p>	<p>single application 10-28</p>	<p>Make a single application of 0.7 oz or two applications of 0.4 oz spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as Daconil may enhance control under severe disease pressure.</p>
<p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)</p>	<p>0.2-0.4</p>	<p>14-28</p>	<p>Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.</p>
<p>Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>, <i>Pythium</i> spp.)</p>	<p>0.2-0.4</p>	<p>10-14</p>	<p>Use preventatively. Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10 day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.</p>
<p>Red Thread (<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>)</p>	<p>0.2-0.4</p>	<p>14-28</p>	<p>Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.</p>

Rhizoctonia Large Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Spring Dead Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>) or (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>) or (<i>Ophiosphaerella herpotricha</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to bermudagrass dormancy. 1/4" to 1/2" of irrigation directly after application is recommended. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.
Summer Patch (<i>Magnaporthe poae</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>avenae</i>)	0.2-0.4	28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development. Make two applications, 28 days apart in the spring and two applications 28 days apart in the fall.
Zoysia Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> and/or <i>Gaeumannomyces incrustana</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to zoyiagrass dormancy. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.

* Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Mika WG for control of Gray Leaf Spot and *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases when Gray Leaf Spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Mika WG.

TABLE 4: Mika WG Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

Ounces Product Per 1000 sq ft	Ounces ai Per 1000 sq ft	Ounces Product Per Acre	Pounds Product Per Acre
0.20	0.10	8.7	0.5
0.30	0.15	13.1	0.8
0.40	0.20	17.4	1.1
0.70	0.35	30.5	1.9

TABLE 5: Amount of Mika WG to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

Mika WG Use Rate	Spray Volume (gallons/1000 square feet)		
	2.0 gallons	3.0 gallons	4.0 gallons
0.2 oz	10 oz	6.7 oz	5 oz
0.4 oz	20 oz	13.3 oz	10 oz
0.7 oz	35 oz	23.3 oz	17.5 oz

ORNAMENTALS

Mika WG is recommended for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, aerial, and root diseases, including leaf, tip, and flower blights; leaf spots; downy mildew; powdery mildew; anthracnose; and rusts of ornamental plants. Mika WG may be used to control certain diseases of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade-houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, and other landscape areas.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: Mika WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant debris management and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. Mika WG should be applied in an alternation or tank mix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed.

Do not make more than three (3) sequential applications of Mika WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program would include blocks of three Mika WG applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate Mika WG with other strobilurin fungicides.

Application Directions: Apply Mika WG as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control. Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required. Applications must be made by ground only.

Mika WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. Mika WG works best when used as part of a preventative disease management program.

Use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with Mika WG. Do not use silicone based products with Mika WG due to possible phytotoxicity. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Apply Mika WG at use rates of 1-4 oz/100 gallons (0.5-2 oz/50 gallons) and every 7-28 days (or as otherwise specified for a specific plant or disease). The addition of a non-silicone-based wetter-sticker at the recommended use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage.

Under most conditions and for most diseases, apply 2-4 oz/100 gallons (1-2 oz/50 gallons) on a 7- to 14-day interval.

Under light to moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates (1-2 oz/100 gallons, or 0.5-1 oz/50 gallons) on a 7- to 14-day interval or the higher rates (3-4 oz/100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz/50 gallons) on a 14- to 28-day interval.

Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher rates (3-4 oz/100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz/50 gallons) on a 7- to 14-day interval.

Use of Mika WG as a "rescue" (late curative or eradicant) treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

Do not exceed 10 lb product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.

Do not exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not exceed 2 pints volume per square foot.

In addition, do not tank mix Mika WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

Drench Application: Mika WG may be applied to control soilborne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, shadehouse, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. Mika WG may be drench applied to container grown ornamentals using 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gallons of water. Apply 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on a 7- to 28-day interval. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation and disease protection.

For resistance management do not make more than three sequential drench applications of Mika WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

Caution should be taken before making application of Mika WG as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. A limited quantity of plants should be tested prior to full-scale application.

Drip Irrigation: Mika WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz Mika WG per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media should have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, subsequent irrigation (water only) should be delayed for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

Use Restrictions and Precautions

DO NOT apply Mika WG to apple or cherry trees (Flowering, Yoshina variety) due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied Mika WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Mika WG may be applied to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. Mika WG has been shown to be safer when applied to the species and varieties of crabapple listed in Table 9. However, due to the large number of species and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Mika WG. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on crabapple varieties and species not listed on this label.

TABLE 6: Diseases Controlled: When used in accordance with the label directions, Mika WG will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz and larger containers (oz product per 100 gallons)	4 oz containers (oz product per 50 gallons)
1. CONIFER BLIGHTS		
a. Phomopsis Blight (<i>Phomopsis juniperovora</i>)	Apply 1-4 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz every 7-28 days.
b. Tip Blight (<i>Sirococcus strobilinus</i>)	Apply 1-4 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz every 7-28 days.
2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS		
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz every 7-28 days.
b. Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz every 7-28 days.
c. Downy Mildew of Rose (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>)	Apply 2-4 oz every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1-2 oz every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot (<i>Entomosporium mespili</i>)	Apply 1-4 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz every 7-28 days.
e. Iris Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella macrospora</i>)	Apply 2-4 oz every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz every 7-21 days.
f. Leaf Spot (<i>Cladosporium echinulatum</i>)	Apply 1-4 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz every 7-28 days.

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz and larger containers (oz product per 100 gallons)	4 oz containers (oz product per 50 gallons)
g. Rose Blackspot (<i>Diplocarpon rosea</i>)	Apply 4-8 oz every 7-14 days. Apply Mika WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Mika WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz/acre/application.	Apply 2-4 oz every 7-14 days. Apply Mika WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Mika WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz/acre/application.
h. Myrothecium Leaf Spot (<i>Myrothecium</i> spp.)	Apply 2-4 oz every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz every 7-21 days.
i. Downy Mildew of Bedding Plants (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz every 7-28 days.
j. Scab (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>)	Apply 1-4 oz every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 9 for tolerant species.	Apply 0.5-2 oz every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 9 for tolerant species.
k. Marssonina Leaf Spot (<i>Marssonina</i> spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 14-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz every 14-28 days.
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz every 7-28 days.
3. POWDERY MILDEW	Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.	Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.
a. <i>Erysiphe pannosa</i> , E. spp.	Apply 1-4 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz every 7-28 days.
b. <i>Microsphaera azaleae</i>	Apply 1-4 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz every 7-28 days.
c. <i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>	Apply 1-4 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz every 7-28 days.

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DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz and larger containers (oz product per 100 gallons)	4 oz containers (oz product per 50 gallons)
4. RUSTS		
a. Needle Rust (<i>Melampsora occidentalis</i>)	Apply 1-4 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz every 7-28 days.
b. <i>Phragmidium</i> spp.	Apply 1-4 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz every 7-28 days.
c. <i>Puccinia</i> spp.	Apply 1-4 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz every 7-28 days.
d. <i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp.	Apply 1-4 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz every 7-28 days.
5. FLOWER BLIGHTS		
a. Anthracnose (<i>Collectotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz every 7-28 days.
b. Botrytis Blight (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	Apply 4-8 oz every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz/acre.	Apply 2-4 oz every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz/acre.
6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES		
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Apply 1-2 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-1 oz every 7-28 days.
7. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray)	For directed spray applications, utilize the following rates below.	For directed spray applications, utilize the following rates below.
a. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	Apply 1-4 oz every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz every 7-21 days.
b. <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>	Apply 1-4 oz every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz every 7-21 days.
c. <i>Fusarium</i> spp.	Apply 1-4 oz every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz every 7-21 days.
8. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Drench)	See Ornamentals Section for additional drench directions.	See Ornamentals Section for additional drench directions.
a. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz, 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz, 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
b. <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz, 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz, 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz and larger containers (oz product per 100 gallons)	4 oz containers (oz product per 50 gallons)
c. <i>Fusarium</i> spp.	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz, 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz, 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.

PLANT SAFETY: Mika WG has been shown to be safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Tables 7, 8, and 9.

In addition, do not tank mix Mika WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

Do not apply Mika WG to certain apple, crabapple, or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied Mika WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants: Mika WG has been found to be safe when applied to the plants listed in Tables 7, 8, and 9 when applied according to specified application methods, rates, and timings:

TABLE 7: Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name:

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Abelia</i> spp.	Abelia	2
<i>Abies fraseri</i>	Fraser Fir	1, 4
<i>Abies procera</i>	Noble Fir	1, 4
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	2
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	2
<i>Ageratum</i> spp.	Floss-Flower	3, 4
<i>Ageratum</i> spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3, 4
<i>Aglaonema</i> spp.	Chinese Evergreen	2, 4
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.	Snap-Dragon	2i, 3, 4
<i>Aphelandra</i> spp.	Zebra-Plant	2
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Mugwort, Sagebrush	2
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Wormwood	2
<i>Aster</i> spp.	Aster, Starwort	4
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba, Japanese Laurel	7
<i>Begonia</i> spp. (except Rieger begonia)	Begonia	2, 3

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Barberry	3, 4
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3, 4
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea	2
<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>	Rubber-Tree, Umbrella-Tree	2, 7
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Buddleia, Butterfly-Bush	2
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Boxwood	2, 7a
<i>Caladium</i> spp.	Caladium	7
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Camellia	2
<i>Caryota urens</i>	Sago Palm	2, 7
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Vinca	2
<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>	Wild Lilac	3
<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.	Ceanothus, California Lilac, Snowball	3
<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar	2, 4
<i>Cedrus</i> spp.	White Cedar	2, 4
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western Redbud	2
<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.	Cypress, Leyland Cypress	1
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Sawara Cypress	1
<i>Chamaedora elegans</i>	Parlor Palm	7
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Clethra, White Alder	2
<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Dogwood, Pink Dogwood, Flowering Dogwood	2b, 3
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Dogwood	2b, 3
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass	3
<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>	Creeping Cotoneaster	7
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Cotoneaster - Variegated Rockspray	7
<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.	Cyclamen	7c
<i>Cyperus</i> spp.	Cyperus	1
<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Larkspur	2
<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Carnation	3, 4
<i>Dianthus</i> spp.	Pink	3, 4
<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.	Dumb-Cane	2
<i>Dietes iridioides</i>	African Iris, Butterfly Iris	4c
<i>Digitalis</i> spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
<i>Epipremnum</i> spp.	Pothos	2
<i>Erica dareyensis</i>	Heather	2
<i>Euonymus alata</i>	Dwarf Winged Euonymus	2

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Burning Bush	2
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Evergreen Euonymus	2
<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	Poinsettia	2a
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese Fatsia, Paper-Plant	2
<i>Ficus</i> spp.	Fig	2
<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Forsythia	2
<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Blanket-Flower	2
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia	3
<i>Geranium</i> spp.	Cranesbill	5b
<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Gerber Daisy, Transvaal Daisy	3
<i>Hedera Algeriensis</i>	Algerian Ivy	2
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy	2
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	Hibiscus	2, 3
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Hibiscus	2, 3
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
<i>Hosta</i> spp.	Hosta	2
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	French Hydrangea	2, 3
<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
<i>Impatiens</i> spp. ¹	Balsam, Impatiens ¹	2a, 7a
<i>Iris xiphium</i>	Iris (Bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia Willow	3, 4
<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	Juniper	1a, 4
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Juniper	1a, 4
<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red Cedar	1a, 4
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle	2, 3
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Laurel	3
<i>Lilium</i> spp.	Asiatic Lily	2
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Lily-Turf	2
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alyssum	7
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	2
<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>	Saucer Magnolia	2
<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Magnolia	2
<i>Malus</i> spp.	Crabapple (See Table 9 for variety list)	2j
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Nandina	2
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander, Rose-Bay	2

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Grass	2
<i>Peperomia</i> spp.	Baby Rubber-Plant	2, 7
<i>Petunia</i> spp.	Petunia	6a
<i>Phalaris</i> spp.	Dwarf Pampas Grass	3
<i>Philodendron</i> spp.	Philodendron	2
<i>Phlox</i> spp.	Phlox	3
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date Palm	2, 7
<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	Roebelin's Palm	2, 7
<i>Photinia glabra</i>	Red-Tip Photinia	2, 3, 4
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	1
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	1
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce	1
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Japanese Andromeda	2, 7
<i>Pinus muhgo</i>	Muhgo Pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black Pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus silvestris</i>	Scotch Pine	1, 4
<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	1b, 4
<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.	Australian Laurel	3, 4
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Mock-Orange	3, 4
<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.	Swedish Ivy, Coleus	2
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Poplar	4
<i>Populus</i> spp.	Aspen Trees	2
<i>Potentilla</i> spp.	Cinquefoil	2
<i>Primula</i> spp.	Primrose	2
<i>Prunus pumila</i>	Cherry	2, 5
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Flowering Plum, Purple-Leaf Plum	2, 5
<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.	Douglas Fir	1, 4
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Bradford's Pear	3
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Red Oak	2, 3
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	2, 3
<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorn	2, 3, 4
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7
<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Rose	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
<i>Rosmarinus</i> spp.	Rosemary (Prostrate)	2

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BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-Eyed-Susan	2
<i>Salvia</i> spp.	Sage	3, 4
<i>Schlumbergera</i>	Holiday Cactus	2,7
<i>Sedum</i> spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.	Live-Forever, House-Leek	2
<i>Setaria</i> spp.	Ribbon-Grass	2, 3
<i>Spathiphyllum floribundium</i>	Peace Lily	2, 7
<i>Spiraea budalda</i>	Spiraea	3
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Spiraea	3
<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	Queen Palm	2
<i>Tagetes</i> spp.	Marigold	2a
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Spreading Yew	7
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	4
<i>Thujopsis</i> spp.	Arborvitae	2
<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>	Creeping Thyme	2
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	4
<i>Tsuga</i> spp.	Hemlock	4
<i>Verbena</i> spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
<i>Vinca</i> spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
<i>Viola</i> spp. ¹	Viola, Pansy ¹	2
<i>Wiegela florida</i>	Pink Wiegela	2
<i>Yucca</i> spp.	Yucca	7
<i>Zinnia</i> spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3

¹ Do not exceed 2 oz/100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 8: Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name:

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	<i>Abelia</i> spp.
Andromeda, Japanese	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja</i> spp.
Aspen Trees	<i>Populus</i> spp.
Aster	<i>Aster</i> spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Azalea, Glacier	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Azaleas	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Balsam	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Begonia (except Rieger Begonia)	<i>Begonia</i> spp.
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Black-Eyed-Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Blanket-Flower	<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.
Boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Bugleweed	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Cactus, Holiday	<i>Schlumbergera</i>
Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> spp.
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Cedar, Atlas	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Cedar, Western Red	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
Cedar, White	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.
Cherry	<i>Prunus pumila</i>
Christmas Trees	See Fraser Fir, Scotch Pine and Douglas Fir
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla</i> spp.
Clethra	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Coleus	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Crabapple (See Table 9 for variety list)	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium</i> spp.
Crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.
Cyperus	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.
Cypress, Sawara	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.
Daisy, Gerber	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Daisy, Transvaal	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Dogwood, Pink	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Dumb-Cane	<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Euonymus, Evergreen	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>
Evergreen, Chinese	<i>Aglaonema</i> spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Fig	<i>Ficus</i> spp.
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Fir, Noble	<i>Abies procera</i>
Floss-Flower	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis</i> spp.
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.
Grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	<i>Phalaris</i> spp.
Grass, Pampas	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>
Heather	<i>Erica dareyensis</i>
Hemlock	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.
Hemlock, Western	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
House-Leek	<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.
Hydrangea, French	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Impatiens ¹	<i>Impatiens</i> spp. ¹
Iris (Bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	<i>Iris xiphium</i>
Iris, African	<i>Dietes iridiodes</i>
Iris, Butterfly	<i>Dietes iridiodes</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera algeriensis</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy, Swedish	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.
Juniper	<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.
Laurel	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Laurel, Australian	<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.
Laurel, Japanese	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Lilac, California	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Lilac, Wild	<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>
Lily, Asiatic	<i>Lilium</i> spp.
Lily, Peace	<i>Spathiphyllum floribundium</i>
Lily-Turf	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Live-Forever	<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.
Mock-Orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Oak, Red	<i>Quercus falcata</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Orpine	<i>Sedum</i> spp.

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>
Palm, Parlor	<i>Chamaedora elegans</i>
Palm, Queen	<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>
Palm, Roebelin's	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>
Palm, Sago	<i>Caryota urens</i>
Pansy ¹	<i>Viola</i> spp. ¹
Paper-Plant	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Pear, Bradford's	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca</i> spp.
Petunia	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron</i> spp.
Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> spp.
Photinia, Red-Tip	<i>Photinia glabra</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus</i> spp.
Pine, Black	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Eastern White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pine, Muhgo	<i>Pinus muhgo</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pink	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.
Plum, Flowering	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Plum, Purple-Leaf	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Poplar	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
Pothos	<i>Epipremnum</i> spp.
Primrose	<i>Primula</i> spp.
Pussy's-Foot	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.
Redbud, Western	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Ribbon-Grass	<i>Setaria</i> spp.
Rose of Sharon	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Rose-Bay	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Rosemary (Prostrate)	<i>Rosmarinus</i> spp.
Rubber-Plant, Baby	<i>Peperomia</i> spp.
Rubber-Tree	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>
Sage	<i>Salvia</i> spp.
Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Snap-Dragon	<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Snowball	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Spirea	<i>Spirea budalda</i>
Spirea	<i>Spirea japonica</i>
Spruce, Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Starwort	<i>Aster</i> spp.
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Sweet Alyssum	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>
Thyme, Creeping	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>
Umbrella-Tree	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>
Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
Vervain	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.
Vinca	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Viola	<i>Viola</i> spp.
White Alder	<i>Clethra</i> spp.
Wiegela, Pink	<i>Wiegela florida</i>
Willow, Virginia	<i>Itea virginica</i>
Winterberry	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Yaupon	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Yew, Spreading	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Yucca	<i>Yucca</i> spp.
Zebra-Plant	<i>Aphelandra</i> spp.
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.

¹ Do not exceed 2 oz/100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 9: Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*)
Tolerant Varieties of *Malus*

Arkansas Black	Eleyi	Mary Potter	<i>Seiboldii</i>
<i>Atrosanguinea</i>	Enterprise	Molten Lava	Selkirk
<i>Baccata</i>	Evereste	New Centennial	Sentinel
<i>Baccata</i> var. <i>jackii</i>	Eyelynn	Ormiston Roy	Silver Moon
<i>Baccata</i> var. <i>mandshurica</i>	<i>Floribunda</i>	Pink Satin	Silverdrift
Callaway	Gloriosa	Prairie Maid	Sinai Fire
Candymint Sargent	Golden Delicious	Prairifire	<i>Spectabilis</i>
Christmas Holly	Golden Raindrops	Profusion	Sugar Tyme
<i>Coronaria</i>	Hopa	<i>Pumila</i>	Van Eseltine
David	Indian Magic	Ralph Shay	White Angel
Dolgo	Island	Red Jade	Williams Pride
Donald Wyman	Katherine	Red Baron	Winter Gold
Dorothea	Lancelot	Sargent	Yellow Delicious
Doubloons	Louisa	<i>Sargentii</i>	Zumi Calocarpa

TABLE 10: Intolerant Plants
(Do not apply Mika WG to these species or varieties)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Crabapple - Flame variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Cherry, Flowering - Yoshina variety	<i>Prunus yedoensis</i> .
Leatherleaf Fern and Other Ferns for cut foliage	<i>Rumohra adianformis</i> and other species for cut foliage
Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.

Conifers Including Christmas Trees, Commercial Production Roses

Mika WG may be used to control certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations.

Please see the Ornamental Section above for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

For 4 oz pack size: See Mika WG Rate conversion Chart below.

TABLE 11: Specific Use Directions for Commercial Conifer and Rose Production

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Remarks
Conifers including Christmas Trees	Diplodia Tip Blight (<i>Diplodia pinea</i>) Lophodermium Needlecast (<i>Lophodermium pinastri</i>) Swiss Needlecast (<i>Phaeocryptopus gaumannii</i>)	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	<p><u>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:</u> Mika WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter.</p> <p><u>Resistance Management:</u> Do not apply more than four sequential applications of Mika WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications of Mika WG per acre per year.</p> <p><u>Application Directions:</u> Mika WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Apply by ground, aerial, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 pounds product/acre/season (2.0 lb ai/A).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Remarks
<p>Roses (Commercial Rose Production)</p>	<p>Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>) Rust (<i>Phragmidium mucronatum</i>, <i>P. tuberculatum</i>, and other <i>Phragmidium spp.</i>) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria rosea</i>) Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)</p>	<p>1.6-8.0 (0.05- 0.25)</p>	<p><u>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:</u> Mika WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management and proper timing and placement of irrigation.</p> <p><u>Resistance Management:</u> Do not make more than four sequential application of Mika WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year.</p> <p><u>Application Directions:</u> Mika WG application should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Apply by ground, aerial, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.</p> <p><u>Plant Safety:</u> Mika WG has been shown to be safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to insure plant safety prior to large scale application. In addition, do not tank mix Mika WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.</p>

Do not apply more that 4.0 lb of product/acre/season (2.0 lb ai/A).

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**TABLE 12: Mika WG Rate Conversion Chart
(For use with 4 oz package size only)**

Oz Product/A	Oz Product/1000 sq ft	Treated Acres/4 oz Product
1.0	0.025	4.0
1.5	0.035	2.7
2.0	0.05	2.0
2.5	0.06	1.6
3.0	0.07	1.3
3.5	0.08	1.1
4.0	0.09	1.0
4.5	0.1	0.9
5.0	0.11	0.8
5.5	0.13	0.73
6.0	0.14	0.67
6.5	0.15	0.62
7.0	0.16	0.57
7.5	0.17	0.53
8.0	0.18	0.5
8.7	0.2	0.46
13.1	0.3	0.31
17.4	0.4	0.23
26.1	0.6	0.15
30.5	0.7	0.13

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage

Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, sweep and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to the label.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling [less than or equal to 5 gallons – Dry]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling [bags]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER.

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Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-800-334-9481.

Manufactured for:
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P. O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

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[NON-DETACHABLE CONTAINER LABEL]

GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE

Mika™ WG

Broad-spectrum fungicide for control of plant diseases on turfgrass and ornamental plants.

Active Ingredient

Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-[2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl]-3-methoxyacrylate*	50%
Other Ingredients:	50%
Total:	100%

Contains 0.5 lb ai/lb product

*IUPAC

EPA Reg No. 100-XXXX

EPA Est.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

Reformulation is prohibited. See individual container labels for repackaging limitations.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

- 4 oz
- 1 lb
- 6 lb
- Net Weight

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FIRST AID	
If on skin or Clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
HOT LINE NUMBER For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), Call 1-800-888-8372	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. CAUSES MODERATE EYE IRRITATION. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

Azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin are known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to run-off of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via run-off for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features, such as ponds, streams and springs, will reduce the potential loading of azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin from run-off water and sediment. Run-off of this product also will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Notify state and/or Federal authorities and Syngenta immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage

Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, sweep and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to the label.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling [less than or equal to 5 gallons – Dry]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling [bags]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER.

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